

Governor Edward Arn, correspondence files, box 59

Section 19, Pages 541 - 570

These folders contain correspondence subject files with Governor Edward Arn. Some subjects included are flood, Big Creek Watershed Association, Strawn Dam, Toronto Dam, and the Tuttle Creek Dam. Starting on July 13, 1951, one of the most costly floods in Kansas' history swept down the Kansas River valley into the Missouri River basin. The Kansas River valley had flooded before but not with this magnitude and damage. During the period of July 9-13, some areas in the Kansas River basin received 18.5 inches of rain. The eastern half of the basin averaged 8 inches.

Creator: Kansas. Governor (1951-1955 : Arn)

Date: January 1951-January 1955

Callnumber: Governor's Office, Governor Edward Arn, Correspondence Files, Subject Files Box 59

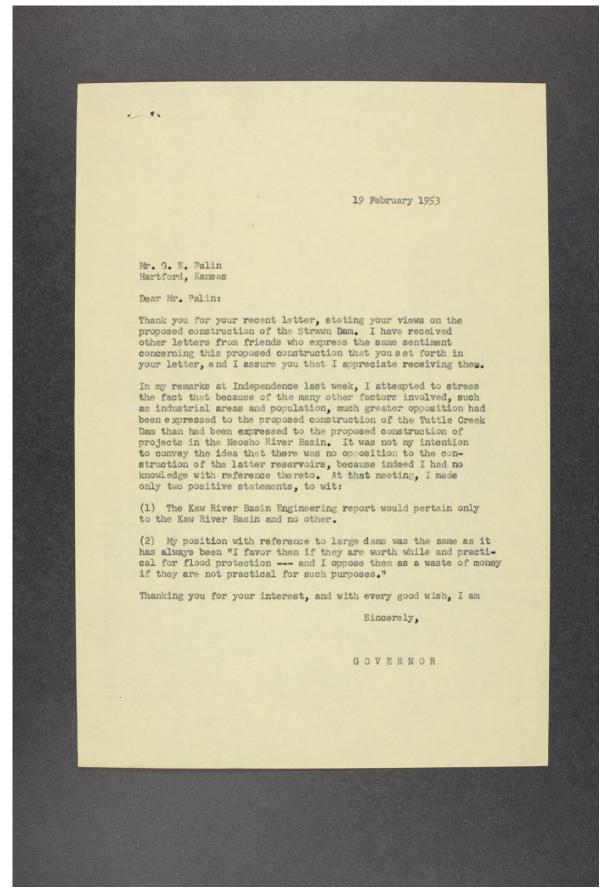
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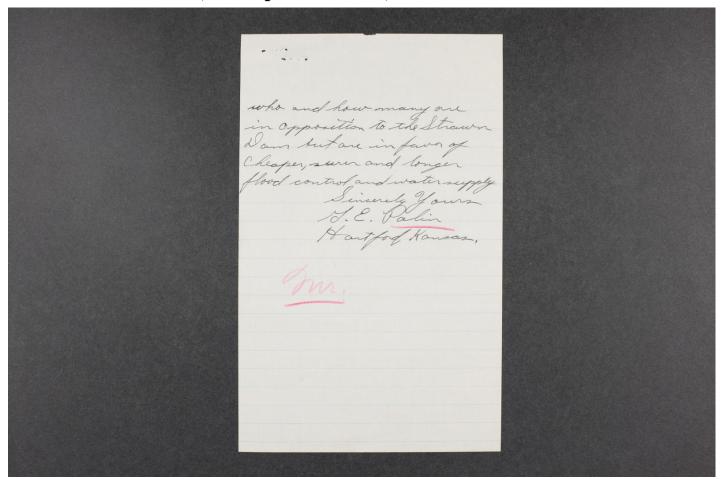


CEIVE	
Hartford Kan	
Fet 14 1953	
Yournor Edward & Com.	
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Radio Station 2 1 13 2 in	
Topeha the news reported that	
Strawn Dawn on the neasho	
River as there was no officiation	
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bead of our state of Konsers for two years and is now	
well started on a second two	
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The facts.	
There has been since	

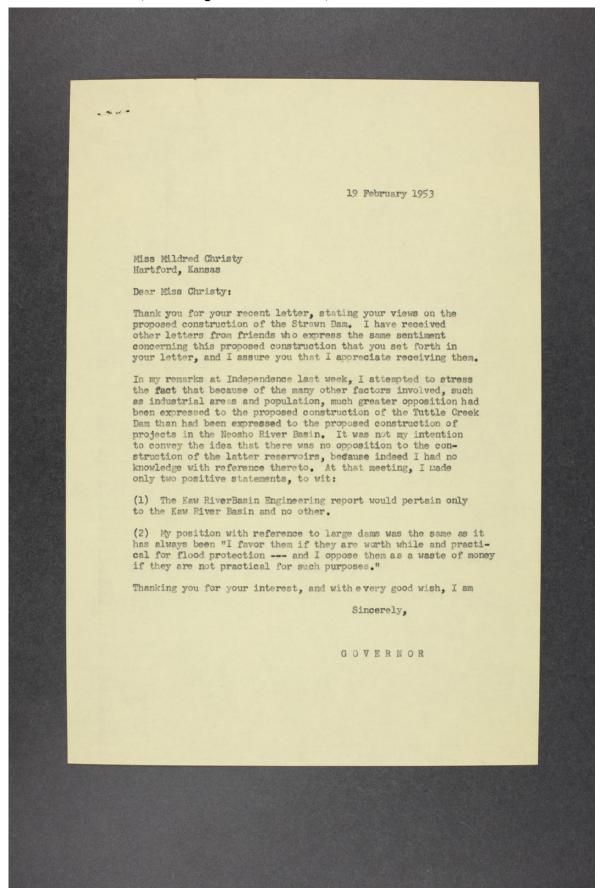


andrew Schoppel was ground	
is now and shall continue	
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and the project completely	
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Carlson had hearings of	
opposition and you were	
at a congressional heaving	
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which opposition to che	
Strawn Dam was given	
and get you say there is	
no opposition.	
Come to Hartfurd Kansas	
and I'll show you what	

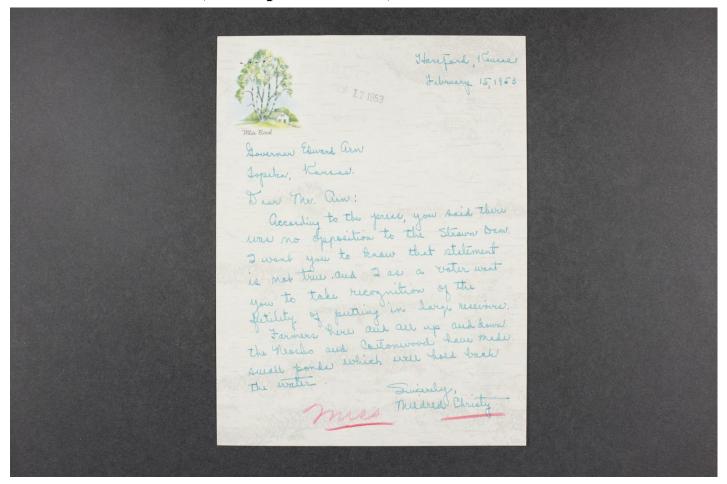




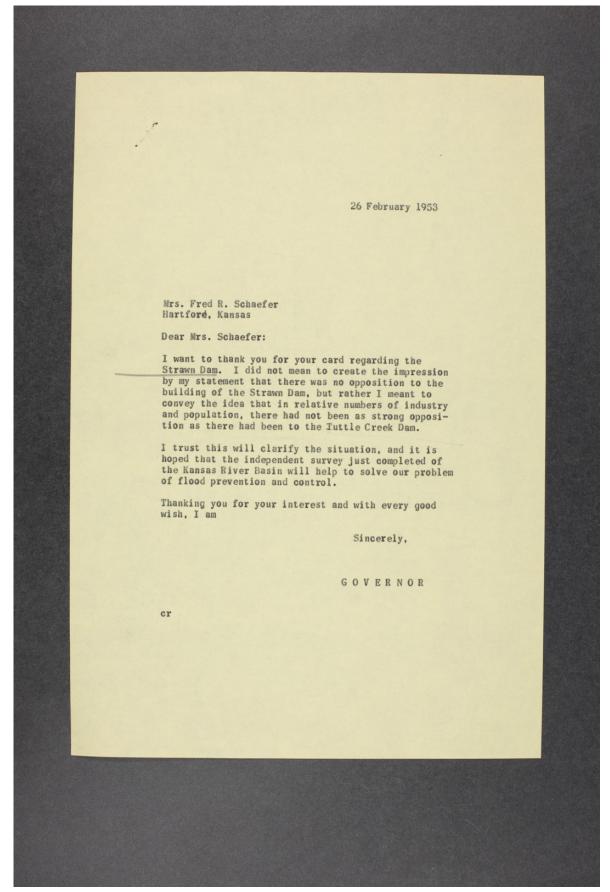




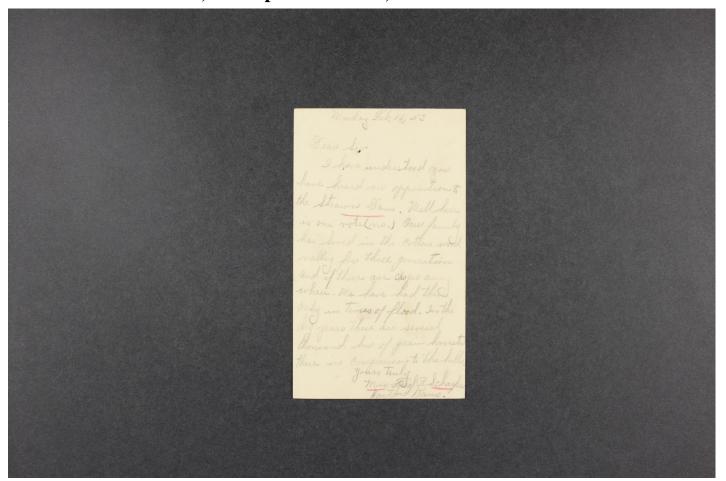




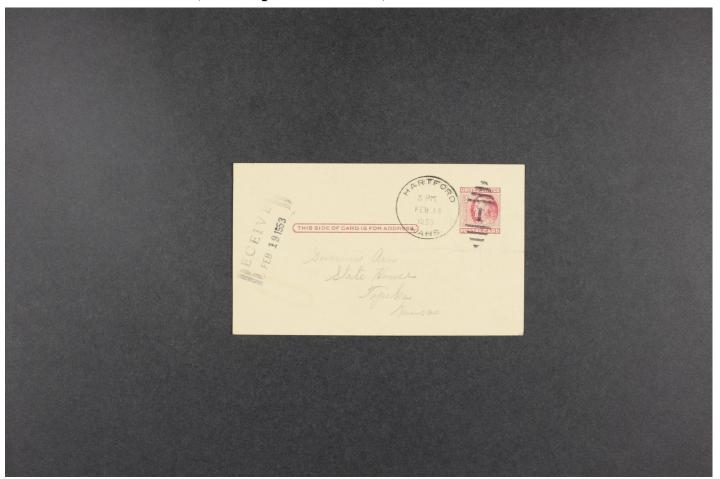




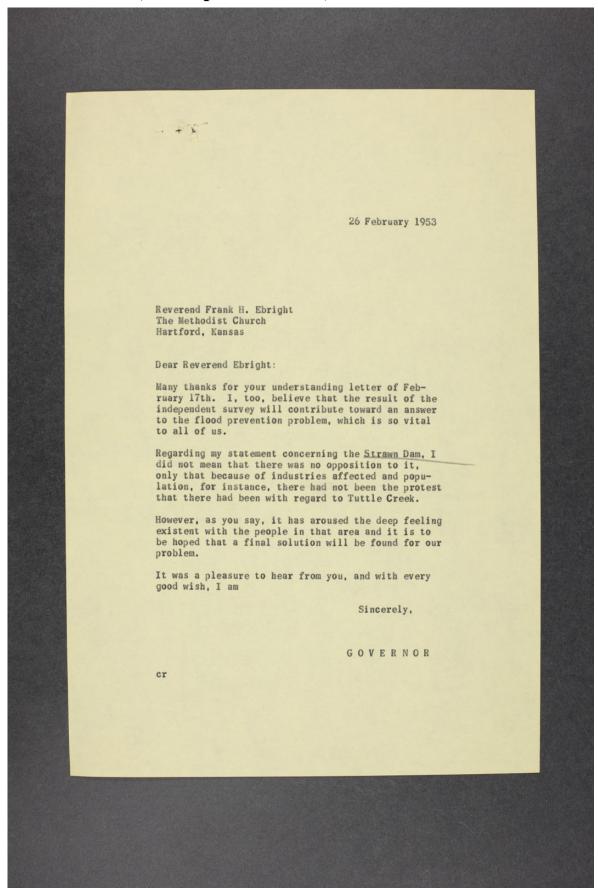






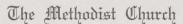








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Kansas Conference, Emporia District OFFICE: FIRST METHODIST CHURCH EMPORIA, KANSAS

FRANK H. EBRIGHT

Minister -Methodist Church Hartford Kansas Residence Phone 3003

February 17 1953

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The Honorable Edward F Arn Governor of Kansas Topeka Kansas,

Dear Governor Arn:-

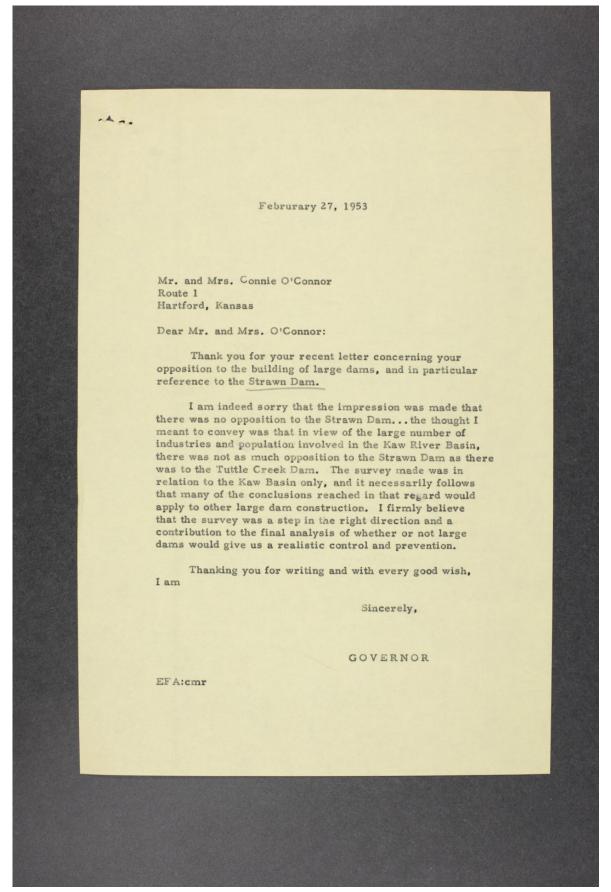
I want to thank you for your action in authorizing a committee of experts to restudy the whole Big Dam program as relates to the state of Kansas. And I completely concur in their recommendations as reported in the morning papers. I sincerely hope that that will be the action to follow. I have noted for years the filling up of the creeks and rivers with trees and rubbish, the endless turns and twists in the channels and have wondered, as an amateur, why can't the rivers and creeks be straightened and the channels cleaned and deepened.

Your statement that the Strawn Dam is probably justifiable because there is so little opposition to it on the part of the people concerned has been a good thing in that it is arousing the deep feelings in this community to protest. I hope that you will feel the same opposition from them that is manifest around the Tuttle Creek.

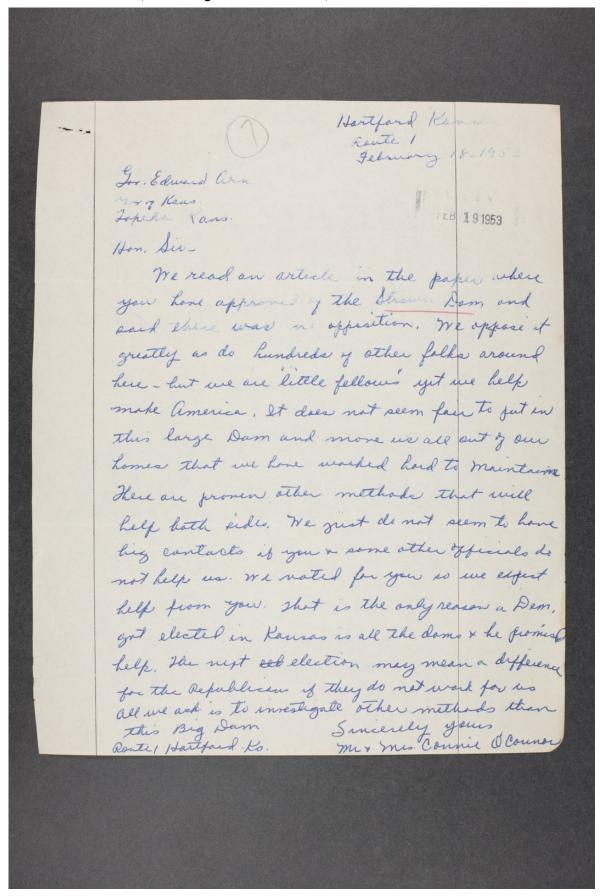
The Big Dam day we trust is -if not over- stopped until we are sure that it is the economical and wise program to follow. By following the recommendations of your Survey Committe the cities can be protected with far less expense than the Dam would entail.

Sincerely, Value Hobrig Hr.

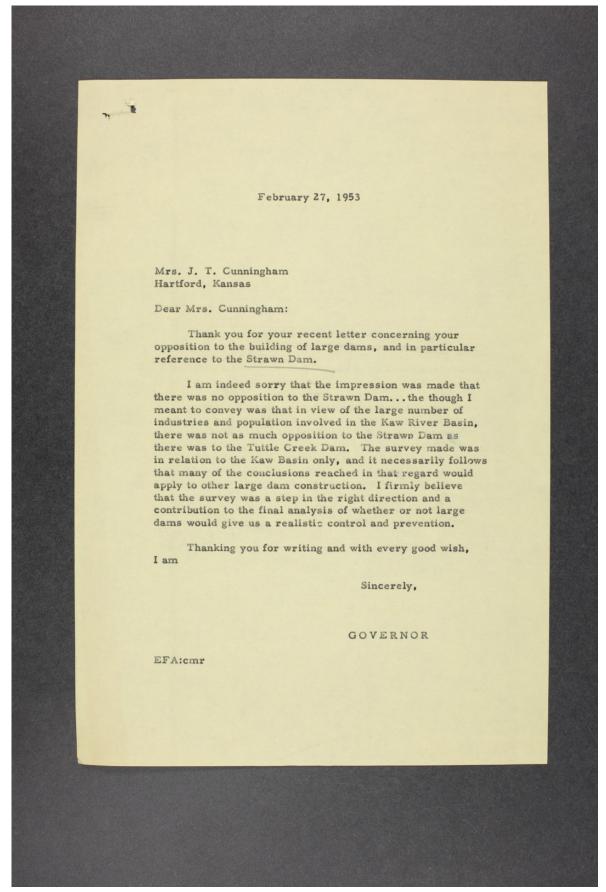




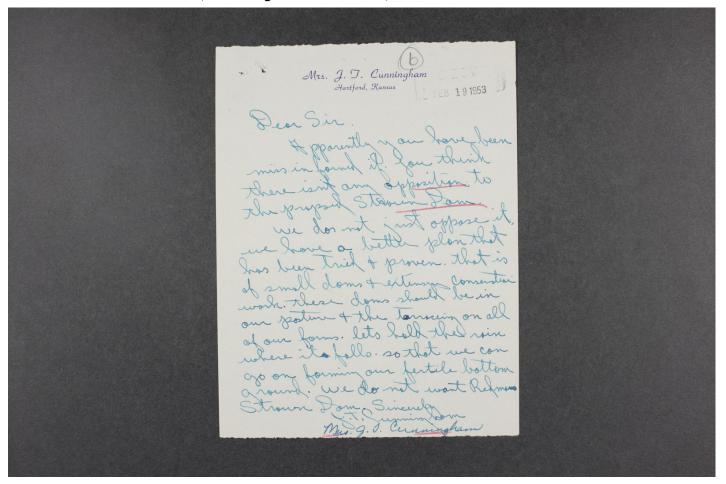




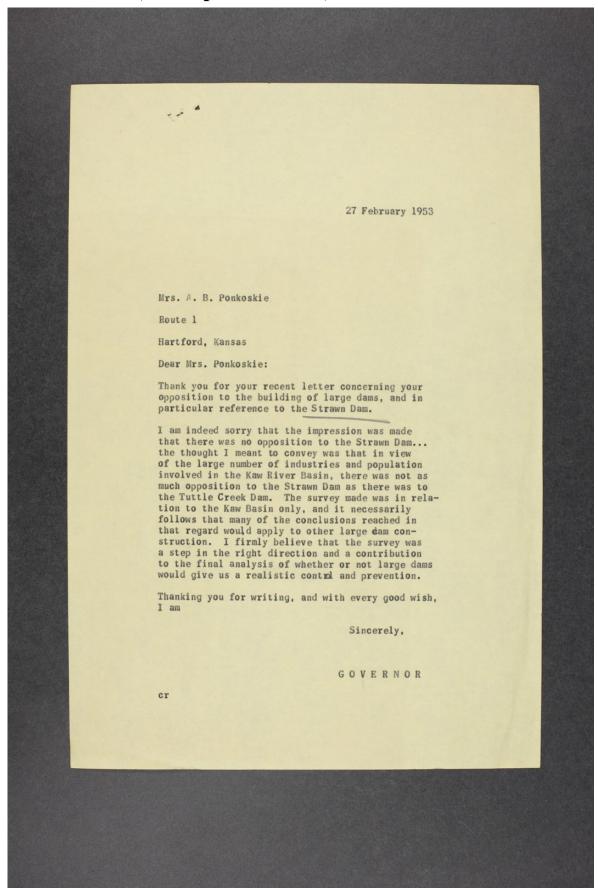




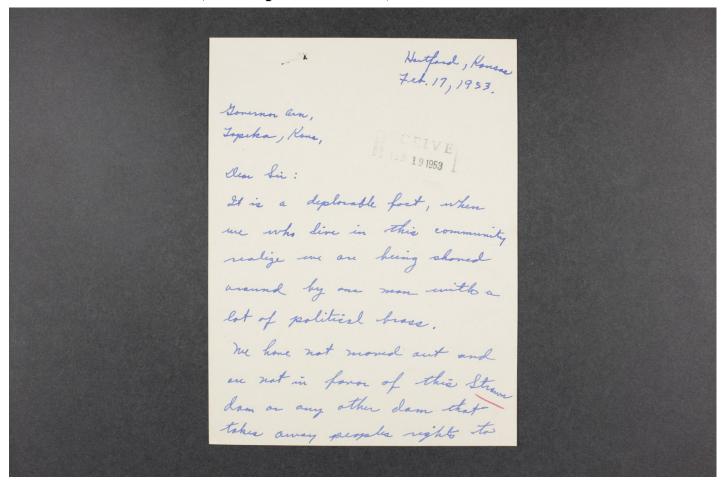




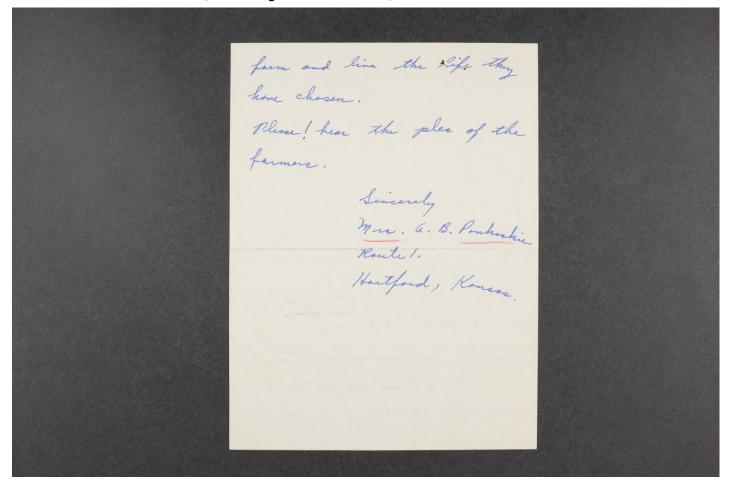




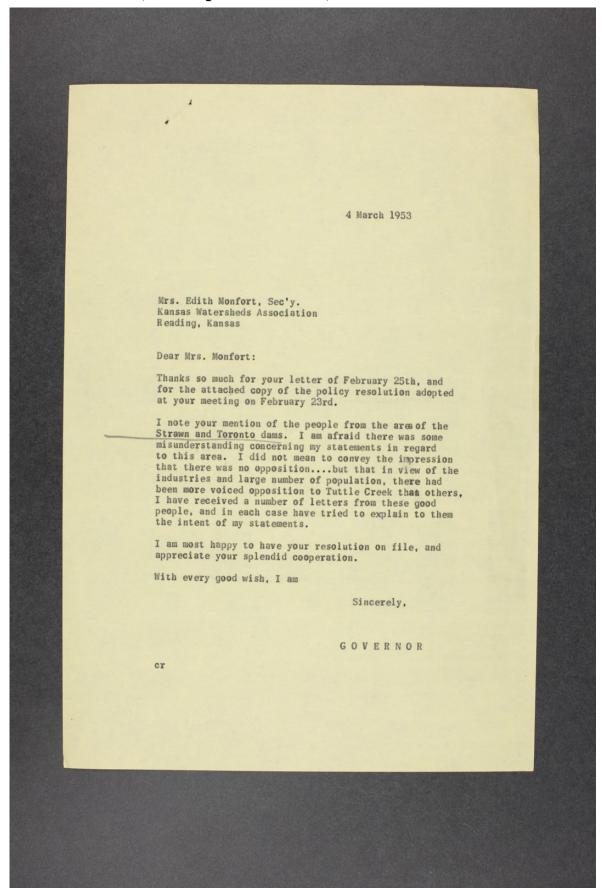














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The Kansas Watersheds Association, Inc. 188 27 1959

Reading, Kansas, February 25, 1953

Governor Edwin F. Arn, Office of the Governor, Topeka, Kansas.

My dear Gov. Arn:

I am sending you a copy of the policy resolution adopted by the Kansas Watersheds Association at its meeting February 23, which we feel puts us abreast of the recent developments and present status in water management programs.

I believe it would interest you to know that 137 persons registered at the meeting. This is actual count, not "estimate". There were some of course who failed to register.

These people came from wide areas representing the following named river basins of the state plus the Kansas City flood zone: Delaware, Blue, Republican, Solomon, Smoky Hill, Lyons Creek, Clark's Creek, Wakarusa, Marais des Cygnes, Marmaton, Pottawatomie, Neosho, Cottonwood, Cedar Creek, and Verdigris. A look at your map of Kansas will show you that it just about covers the area now under controversy.

The largest single delegation, numbering better than 60, came from the Neosho basin in the area of the proposed Strawn Dam. There were 30 from the area of the proposed Toronto Dam on the Verdigris River. I believe this is your answer to the question whether the opposition to these two projects has faded.

The Blue Valley folk can, we hope, soon relax their personal fight. But as they do so others are ready to take the torch on a "we are next" philosophy.

The Kansas Watersheds Association has had two major purposes, first, to provide a central meeting ground for these widely spread people, and, second, to leave no effort undone that might lead to the best possible solution to the problems of water management for Kansas and the nation.

In this latter connection, I think we are all deeply grateful as individuals to you for the active interest you have taken in the problem, and especially for your undertaking the engineering review program at the state level.

Mrs. Edith Monfort, sec. Reading, Kansas. Most sincerely yours,

Edith monfort



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THE KANSAS WATERSHEDS ASSOCIATION, INC.

POLICY STATEMENT of Kansas Watersheds Association in session Monday, February 23, 1953.

The Kansas Watersheds Association, pursuant to its policy of seeking to find the best answers to the problems of water scarcity and excess and promote a sound program for Kansas, adopts the following resolution:

- (1). That our major purpose continues to be to unite the people of the state of Kansas behind a sound water-land use planning, and we feel that a contribution has been made by the recent state Kansas River Basin Survey and Missouri Basin Survey reports;
- (2). That we welcome the Kansas Basin Survey report in its preliminary form and await the final statement;
- (3). That we approve the selection of the engineers made by Governor arm and the Kansas Industrial Developments Commission, recognizing them to be men of highest professional standing and integrity;
- (4). That it is our hope that the independent survey program, having made a real contribution to the Kansas River Basin, can be extended to the entire state;
- (5). That Kansas is now challenged to adopt a program, beneficial above cost, and that will fit into national policy and contribute to the evolution of national policy;
- (6). That the immediate task is to secure passage of the proposed watershed district law to enable the people of Kansas to secure protection against floods and promote greater use and control of water and conservation of our topsoil.



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RE: The hearing of the Corps of Engineers before the joint session of the House Committee on Flood Control and Drainage and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 25, 1953

Those who distened in on the hearing of the Corps of Engineers before the House Flood Control Committee at the statehouse Wednesday afternoon noted points at which army Engineer thinking is being affected by independent opinions.

Col. Herb of the Tulsa office of the Corps of Engineers conceded that "we are not talking 'complete' flood control,"

This is an apparent response to the demand of both the recent Kansas Basin report and the Missouri Basin Survey report that the public be given accurate information as to what portion of flooding would remain after proposed programs were installed.

Studies of the 1951 flood show that the recommended big dam program for the Neosho Basin would have reduced the flood damages there by only 15%, according to Col. Herb, while in the Verdigris Basin the reduction would have been some larger but still little more than half.

This is quite a reversal of the former impressions coming from that agency that big dams would control big floods.

But the Army officer hastened to call attention to an estimated 95% reduction of year by year flood damages that would be expected from the big dam program.

when questioned about effectiveness of the small detention dam program for such reductions, the Army engineer fell back on the water supply use of dams that hold water. This is an old ruse of the multiple purpose theory which permits proponents of big dams to confuse the issue by diverting attention to another phase, rather than answer the argument in hand.

From the floor, attention was called to the fact that storage capacity kept full for water supply would not likely be empty for the



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storing of flood waters when needed. How an already recognized insufficient flood storage program could spare storage for other uses and still be regarded as satisfactory flood control was not discussed.

When Col. Herb was asked how far downstream below a dam protection might be expected, the answer was lost in a confusion shuffling maps and charts.

Col. L.J. Lincoln of the Kansas City office attempted to stay with traditional Corps' of Engineers thinking in defending the proposals for the Kansas Basin.

In discussing protection of farmlands on the mainstem the Army man retained the old reasoning of adding up the total acres lying in the flood plain below the proposed dams clear to the mouth of the stream, perhaps several hundred miles, to indicate extent of benefits, without suggesting what part of the flood damages might be mitigated by the program.

Col. Lincoln assured the audience that it was quite possible to work out a management of impoundments and releases of water in a complicated system of dams to meet emergencies, without going into the problem of emptying dams requiring ten days to three or four months to empty within the span of the few days within which any reasonable forecast of storm patterns can be made.

In obvious sequel to the hearing of the Kansas River Survey before the joint session of the legislature the previous week, Col. Lincoln was asked what contact has occurred between the independent review board and the Corps. He answered that the Corps has supplied the independent Board with all its basic data, all its conclusions, and very much of its computations.



